

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

ANA McCARTHY,

Plaintiff,

-against-

DAVID KAPLAN; GABRIEL CLAQUE,
SAMANTHA CLAQUE; HENRY GRANT,
SCHNEUR BOARON; SHOLOM LISHNER;
PEREL LISHNER; BEREL LISHNER, *et al.*,

Defendants.

23-CV-11324 (LTS)

TRANSFER ORDER

LAURA TAYLOR SWAIN, Chief United States District Judge:

Plaintiff Ana McCarthy, who resides in Brooklyn (Kings County), New York, brings this *pro se* action, invoking the court's diversity of citizenship jurisdiction, and alleging that Defendants violated her minor daughter's rights in Brooklyn, New York, and in Israel. Named as Defendants are David Kaplan, whose address Plaintiff does not know; Gabriel Claque, who Plaintiff asserts lives in Denver, Colorado; Samantha Claque, for whom Plaintiff does not provide an address; Henry Grant, whose address Plaintiff does not know; Sholom Lishner, Perel Lishner, and Barel Lishner, who all reside in Brooklyn, New York; and Schneur Boaron, who also resides in Brooklyn, New York. For the following reasons, this action is transferred to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York.

DISCUSSION

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), a civil action may be brought in

(1) a judicial district in which any defendant resides, if all defendants are residents of the State in which the district is located; (2) a judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred . . . ; or (3) if there is no district in which an action may otherwise be brought as provided in this section, any judicial district in which any defendant is subject to the court's personal jurisdiction with respect to such action.

For venue purposes, a “natural person” resides in the district where the person is domiciled, and an “entity with the capacity to sue and be sued” resides in any judicial district where it is subject to personal jurisdiction with respect to the civil action in question. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(1), (2).

Plaintiff alleges that Defendants violated her daughter’s rights in Brooklyn, New York, and in Israel. She does not plead the residence of all of the Defendants, but she asserts that several of them reside in Brooklyn, and that a portion of the alleged events giving rise to her claims occurred in Brooklyn, which is located in Kings County, which falls within the Eastern District of New York. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 112(a). Because it is unknown if any Defendant resides in this District, it is unclear whether venue is proper under Section 1391(b)(1) in this District, but because some of the Defendants reside in Brooklyn, it is clear that venue is proper under Section 1391(b)(1) in the Eastern District of New York. Even if the Court did assume that one of the Defendants resides in this District and that venue is proper here under Section 1391(b)(1), because the events giving rise to Plaintiff’s claims occurred in Kings County, venue would also be proper under Section 1391(b)(2) in the Eastern District of New York.

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a), even if a case is filed in a jurisdiction where venue is proper, a court may transfer the case to any other district where it might have been brought “[f]or the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the interest of justice.” 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). In determining whether transfer is appropriate, courts consider the following ten factors: (1) the convenience of witnesses; (2) the convenience of the parties; (3) the locus of operative facts; (4) the availability of process to compel the attendance of the unwilling witnesses; (5) the location of relevant documents and the relative ease of access to sources of proof; (6) the relative means of the parties; (7) the forum’s familiarity with the governing law; (8) the weight accorded

to the plaintiff's choice of forum; (9) trial efficiency; and (10) the interest of justice, based on the totality of circumstances. *Keitt v. N.Y. City*, 882 F. Supp. 2d 412, 459-60 (S.D.N.Y. 2011); *see also N.Y. Marine and Gen. Ins. Co. v. LaFarge No. Am., Inc.*, 599 F.3d 102, 112 (2d Cir. 2010) (setting forth similar factors). A plaintiff's choice of forum is accorded less deference where the plaintiff does not reside in the chosen forum and the operative events did not occur there. *See Iragorri v. United Tech. Corp.*, 274 F.3d 65, 72 (2d Cir. 2001).

Under Section 1404(a), transfer appears to be appropriate in this case. The underlying events occurred in Brooklyn, where Plaintiff resides and where several of the Defendants also reside, and it is reasonable to expect that many relevant documents and witnesses also would be located in Brooklyn. The Eastern District of New York therefore appears to be a more convenient forum for this action. Accordingly, the Court transfers this action to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York. 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a); *see D.H. Blair & Co. v. Gottdiener*, 462 F.3d 95, 106 (2d Cir. 2006) (“District courts have broad discretion in making determinations of convenience under Section 1404(a) and notions of convenience and fairness are considered on a case-by-case basis.”).

CONCLUSION

The Clerk of Court is directed to transfer this action to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York. Whether Plaintiff should be permitted to proceed further without prepayment of fees is a determination to be made by the transferee court. A summons shall not issue from this Court. This order closes this case in this court.

The Court certifies, under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3), that any appeal from this order would not be taken in good faith, and therefore *in forma pauperis* status is denied for the purpose of an appeal. *See Coppedge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438, 444-45 (1962).

SO ORDERED.

Dated: April 25, 2024
New York, New York

/s/ Laura Taylor Swain
LAURA TAYLOR SWAIN
Chief United States District Judge